## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic desputches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENINA GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st. THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Tairingth at ... Mattings daily, Performance overy evening NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAWA OF THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DON CARAR DE BAYAR-THE LION OF NUMBER BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th ava-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. PRENCH THEATRE, lith at, and 6th av. THE CORSI-GOOD NATURED NATURE, THEATRE, Twenty-fourth ot .- THE THE TANNANY, Pourteenin street.—GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIO THEATRE, Broadway. -THE PAIR ONE WITH

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-ITALIAN OPERA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .-- COMIC VOCAL TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

BRYANTS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brocklyn.-HOOLEY'S MIN-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 56th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. NEW YORK M'SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,-

New York, Thursday, May 26, 1870.

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ONE OF THE ROUTES of the Fenians for Ireland is said to be by way of Vancouver Island and a fleet of privateers on the Pacific Ocean. Where's George Francis Train?

AN ENGLISH ARGUMENT.-The London Times, in some remarks on yachting apropos to the recent race, concedes the great change for the better in the construction of English yachts that was forced by the victory of the America. It then says, however, that "in America improvement has not progressed at the same pace as it has in England." Is that the reason why we were the victors in the last

UNDER THE NOSE OF THE BRITISH LION .-Four more Englishmen have been captured by brigands, and that almost from under the muzzles of the British cannon at Gibraltar. The Spanish brigands were not put to the painful necessity of tutchering their prisoners. the gentlemen having been ransomed with an alacrity that was, perhaps, stimulated by the remembrance of the recent tragedy in Greece.

How TO FILL THE FENIAN TREASURY-Send for the three millions of American silver that are in the vaults of one of the Canada banks.

PORTUGAL DECLINES. - The Portuguese Cortes has adjourned over to the 29th of June; and before adjourning the members were sworn to stand by the independence of the kingdom. Thereupon Saldanha, the new Prime Minister, denied the soft impeachment of a design for a union with Spain, and protested that he would never consent to such a thing-never. Spain, therefore, must do the best she can to help herself. She can get no King from Portugal, and all other outsiders have respectfully de-

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY .- Some of the Fenian heroes were opposed to the present movement on Canada because the brotherhood Is just now not in fands. They wanted to postpone till collections were taken up. We thought the treasury was empty.

LIGHT FOR THE PEOPLES FROM THE EAST. From the East, by way of Geneva and the mail from London, we have a streak of dawning light. A newspaper has been established in the Latheran centre entitled Revolution, the organ of the Mussulman democracy. This new journal claims that the principle of the assertion of the cause of the peoples of the world comes from the East, and that Islamism Is the fountain spring and well centre of radof the light of revolution for the entire earth. | were washed.

The Ponian Movement-A Skirmish on th Frontier.

The Fenian movement now agitating the telegraph wires throughout the State and country has become semewhat important as a matter of news, about which everybody is talking. If the movement is not very important per se, it becomes so from the fact that the government has taken the trouble to recognize ithas probably obtained some information which gives a graver aspect to the enterprise than the public are disposed to att oh to it, and that the President has issued a proclamation against it, assuming, of course, that there is something going on which implies a violation of the neutrality laws. In adopting this course General Grant has followed the example of his predecessor. Andrew Johnson, in 1866, who not only by proclamation, but by the action of the United States troops, utterly wiped out the absurd undertaking of that time, capturing the provision trains, seizing the ammunition and arresting the military leaders on the frontier. That settled the invasion business for that

The news from the frontier now shows s gathering of men at various towns and general movement towards the frontier, of small bodies passing through the different cities porth and east of Albany, as well as some migration from the West as far as Datroit and certain parts of Wisconsin. But the later and more significant news is that a force of Fenians, three thousand strong, had assembled at Pigeon Hill, on Canadian soil. There appears to be no truth in this statement, and probably not much more truth in all the other reports. The facts are that a few Fenians. about five hundred strong, under command of O'Neill, while advancing from Franklin. Vt., towards the Canadian frontier, were fired upon by some Canadian militia. The fire was returned, and one or two men were shot on both sides. After the skirmish United States Marshal Foster arrested the Fenian commander, O'Neill, on the spot, and, thrusting him into a carriage, drove him off to Burlington a prisoner, leaving-as the telegrams say-his little army so demoralized that many of them eagerly turned their faces towards home and sought means of transportation from St. Albans. Our despatches give the whole story in detail. Our map will show the locality of the skirmish. It is not certain-despite the fizzle of yesterday-that the disturbance is entirely over, but no doubt the arrival of a few regular troops under General Meade will disperse the grands armée of General O'Neill.

Impotent, foolish and illegal as this movement is, and easily put down as it can be by the United States authorities, adventures of this kind should be a warning to England. They are the natural growth of an immense Irish population, almost every man of whom hates England and would bring her to ruin or any portion of her dominions, from Nova Scotia to New Zealand, if opportunity offered. There can be no doubt that this is the spirit of . what is called Fenianism. It is the spirit which enables a body of men, no matter what their qualifications or status may be, to get a sufficient number of their countrymen to subscribe money and furnish recruits for any expedition upon British soil, such as the last raid on Canada in 1866, and the present one. Would it not be wise for the British government to consider that there is but an imaginary line between this country and Canada, and that Canada will always be a source of irritation, as well as a weak spot, for the restless anti-English element in this community? The best thing British statesmen the Alabams claims, and then we would hear no more of lawless Fenian raids. The sympathy of the American people would be withdrawn from all movements and organizations having such aims as invasion, whether for conquest or plunder. If England does not act squarely in the matter of the Alabama claims, and thus cultivate some better feeling than now exists, Americans may come in time to sympathize more closely than they do with hestile movements of this kind : or indeed the Irish element, which becomes stronger every day, may force us ultimately, against our will into a war-the last thing at present to be expected, and certainly an event most of all to

The Fenlan flasco twice reneated does not prove that because attacks upon the colonial dependencies of Great Britain over the border have failed there will not remain a disposition here among a large class of our people to encourage, tacitly at least, such movements. until the just claims of our government as to the unsettled Alabama business are attended

FOSTER'S PLAN. -- Mr. Stephen S. Foster says he "will unite with any hundred resolute nen in Massachusetts in declining to pay a tax until their wives and daughters can vote. He tried it seven years and was not troubled. This, then, is evidently one way in which agitation pays. Foster has "tried it for seven years," and apparently on different pretexts. Whatever the State of Massachusetts does that he objects to be refuses to pay his taxes till the evil is remedied. The evil is never remedied, and he never pays his taxes. So far as relates to the individual this is perhaps not a bad plan; but where, then, are all the tax gatherers? Or is it that this Stephen, like many another agitator, simply has no taxable substance, and so makes a very cheap boast of his devotion?

How TO MAKE A BIG ARMY .-- If three hundred men start for Canada in three parties of s hundred each, by different routes, and their passage is reported at all the large towns they go through-say ten towns on each routethis will make thirty despatches in a city paper, and in each despatch we shall hear of a hundred men. Thus three hundred will at once become three thousand, and a Fenian army may be cheaply raised.

WE ARE AFRAID our Indian guests are not likely to be impressed with the grandeur and power of our government at Washington to an extent likely to induce more cordial relations with us. So far they have encountered nothing more impressive than crowds of little boys and War Department clerks, and bave even been compelled by the demands of cal revolutionism, and has been the guardian civilized society to lie abed while their shirts

The outburst of sympathy for Cuba in Congress on Tuesday was very significant, and the more so because it was unexpected at the time. The feelings of the members of the House seem to have been pent up by inaction on the part of the Committee on For eign Affairs, and by long waiting for some decisive action in favor of Cuban indeendence. They were restrained too, no doubt by a desire on the part of the republicans not to embarrass or push the administration on the Cuban question. But there was a limit to this forbearance and long walting. The House became impatient, and the instant an opportunity occurred, though the question came up in an indirect manner, there was a spontaneous burst of eloquent invective from all sides against Spanish atrocities, the pusillanimous conduct of the Secretary of State, and the disgrace that had been brought upon the republic. Seldom has there been heard in the halls of Congress more eloquent and earnest language. The denunciation of Spanish cruelty and impudence, of the slaughter of American citizens in Cuba, and of our government for not protecting them, was severe in the extreme. The sentiment of the American people in favor of the struggling Cubans and against the worst despotism in the world found ulterance through the Representatives in Congress. General Banks, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has had charge of the various resolutions offered on Cuban matters, was brought to his feet in the most apologetic manner. With the poblest instincts and earnest desire to favor the Cuban cause for independence, he has delaved action out of regard to the administration. He has been the victim of the weak and temporizing policy, and probably of the misrepresentations also, of the State Department. His friendly feeling for the administration, and his desire not to embarrass it, got the better of his judgment and noble sentiments. But he was told plainly there was no obstacle to any report he might make, and that it was his own fault that decisive action had not been taken with regard to Cuba.

As to the assaults upon Consul Phillips by Mr. Garfield, they had nothing really to do with the question. Mr. Phillips was the American Consul—the representative of his country—and his private affairs, though probably misrepresented for effect, had nothing to do with the gross insult to the flag and republie in his person. Nor had they anything to do, as General Logan properly said, with the shooting of American citizens by the bloodthirsty Spaniards. The flag of the United States has been humbled. It could not protect either our citizens or the representative of the republic. Mr. Phillips was compelled to implore the protection of the British flag and to escape under its folds. What a bumilintion to this great country! Then, as to the struggle for liberty in Cuba, General Logan well remarked, "No government has ever yet sat so quiet as the present administration while a struggle was going on between oppression and liberty." Mr. Voorhees "implored the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had access to that fossil or dead man who presided over the State Department, to tell bim that the blood of American citizens was crying from the ground for action against his imbecility, sloth and want of regard for the honor, glory and safety of this once great and honored republic." The Cuban question is not a party one either in or out of Congress. The best and most ardent republicans are in favor of Cuba, as well as the democrats, and this animated debate showed that. There is was clearly shown while General Rawlins was alive and a member of the Cabinet. But be has deferred to the Secretary of State and has been misled by him, probably. The cause of liberty in Cuba so far, and all the great interests we have and feel in it, have been sacrificed apparently through the evil influence of those who are near the Secretary. There is reason to fear that Spanish gold to agents in this country who had the ear of the Secretary of State has been the price of much of the blood spilled and many of the atrocities in Cuba. The United States has only to say the word and Spanish barbarities will cease, and, in the end. Cuba will be free. But if the government has not heart and courage enough to say that word, let it at least protect Americans in Cuba. Let not this republic be despised throughout the civilized world for its weakness and indifference to the fate of its citizens and honor of the flag.

THE CANADIANS CLEARING OUT. -We have reports in the Montreal papers that there are between two and three thousand vacant dwellings in that city, indicating a decrease of population to the number of ten or fifteen thousand. In short, the Canadians are rapidly leaving the Dominion for the United States. Over two thousand French Canadians left Bonaventura station in one batch for the United States. Perhaps this evacuation of Canada by the Canadians may account for the

Fenians going in. OUR DESPATCHES FROM EUROPE BY MAIL. The European mail of the 14th of May was delivered at this port yesterday morning. Our advices come in interesting illustration of our cable news telegrams to that day, besides supplying a very considerable amount of original matter. England, Ireland and Rome remained particularly agitated on the educational and religious questions. The Emperor of France was in a most genial social mood, and chatted quite freely on the subject of the result and effect of the plebiscitum after dinner at the Tuileries. Russia had a most alarming sensation by the deliberate murder of Prince Louis of Arenberg in St. Petersburg. England was horrified by the commission of a double murder near Chelsea. The North German and Austrian democratic journals were very complimentary both to the French democracy and Napoleon on the French vote of the plebiscitum. The Right Hon, John Bright being invalided in health, and forbidden to read by his medical attendants, employed bimself in knitting garters!-a fact which may, perhaps, be accepted as an initiatory profession of his political tendencies on the woman's rights question.

A WINDFALL FOR THE NEWSBOYS-"The great battle of the Fenians; got the defeat of An Emperor for Germany.

The Czar Alexander, after having been goreously complimented on the anniversary of is birthday by King William of Prussla and his court, is now, or was, at last advices, the truest of the latter potentate in Berlin. The Grand Duke of Hesse has also been received here with immense éclat, and now the King of Bavaria is expected. Not long since his Prussian Majesty appeared in Parliament "surrounded by a galaxy of royalty," to use the expression of a leading Berlin journal, and his blooming health and fine spirits indicated that he fully appreciated the presence of so many princely representatives of the Germanic body North and South. As a not unexpected sequel to this spring convocation of crowned leads there comes to us, in print and from quite authoritative sources, a revival of the ld rumor, started some years ago, that King William does really aspire to wield an imperial sceptre; in fine, that if the adhesion of the leading Southern Germanic Powers can be obtained, a Teutonic empire is to rise fully armed and ready for magnificent peace or overwhelming war between the Rhine and the Danube. Thus some of Thiers' prognostications eloquently uttered in the French Assembly, both before and after the German Waterloo at Sadowa, are likely to be fulfilled. The old statesman saw danger menacing France and uplifted a vehement warning voice : but the Emperor Napoleon had other fish to fry just then, and had to restrain his eagor legions from crossing the Rhine. Moreover, his Chassepot rifles had not yet been fully ascertained to be the equals of the Prussian needle guns, and valor never loses by a little tempering with prudence. But German unity has long been incubating, and it may, indeed, be that it is the panoplied Minerva that is to spring from the brain of the bald-headed Jove of diplomacy, Count Bismarck. Hitherto the sagacious Prussian statesman,

while secretly cherishing this very plan of a grand German empire, has endeavored to hold back his royal friend; but there is a powerful party around King William, who see in the present confusion and weakening of Austria, and the yet unsettled state of France, the very opportunity for which they have been sighing. Russia is very plainly the warm ally of her nearest neighbor, and as her designs lie southward and eastward, but not in the west, whatever will isolate and cripple Austria, the Sultan of Turkey's best defender, for the moment, must naturally suit her schemes. She has nothing to fear from Prussian aggression, but much to hope from Prussian aid. The question, then, is simply whether France, with Spain in revolution beside her; Italy feverishly discontented with the French occupancy of Rome, and parfide Albion ever ready to avail herself of her rival's perplexity, and conjoined by marriage with the Prussian crown, will be strong enough, single handed, to overawe the Northern Powers: or will she, making the best of all things, acquiesce in a fair arrangement by which Casarism may extend its sway over the middle region of the Continent and her own reigning dynasty receive pledges of support? The symptom that leans the other way is the anti-Prussian sentiment of the newly appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duc de Gramont; but, as the young Prince Imperial is oon to be admitted to a participation in the government, it may be as well to seek friends for his future and not invoke enmities. France is great and full of martial ardor; but as the First Napoleon once said when he lifted the sword of Frederick the Great from his coffin at Potsdam, "We should not be herewere he still living," so may the astute statecraft, the superb military discipline and the tremendous numerical force that are now could do, under these circumstances, would be no doubt, too, that General Grant heartily tremendous numerical force that are now to annex Canada to the United States; to pay off favors the cause of the Cuban patriots. This matured in Germany, prove unshaken rock to the Gallie billow

Among the grand political phenomena of this eventful year we may, then, behold the sceptre of Charlemagne again uplifted over Germany, at least, and Fatherland made, so to speak, one family. The arguments uttered against this probability were used in vain against the founding of a North Confederation. The spirit of the age is toward great political unions, and not for separate and jarring petty States. Germany herself. Italy. Scandinavia, which is working to unite : the American commonwealths, both North and South, prove this distinctly; but Germany is, perhaps, the most remarkable example of all at this very hour; and in what form, excepting as a republic, could Germany be so great as under a patriotic and enlightened Emperor?

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY .- Lately we have heard many complaints from the New Domin ion of the "glut of American silver," and the Bank of Montreal grouned that It had three millions of the vile trash. Let the Fenians get sight of it and it will soon cease to be an affliction to our neighbors.

THE DUELLO IN WASHINGTON .- The duellist of the period is not above Bob Acre's little game. In the late affair between Major Hutchins, a plucky little New Hampshire man from Georgia, and Colonel Quintius Curtius Washington, who is obviously a Virginian of the very best family, the duel didn't come off, though Hutchins wrote the challenge, and, like a Paddy's post, delivered it himself. exact reason why the fight fell through is stated by Colonel Washington's friends to be that the thing was not done up according to the code. Of course no gentleman of Southern proclivi ties, especially a first family Virginian, would cut up an enemy or be cut up by him except according to the strict letter of the law. We remember that Pryor thoughtfully objected to Potter's big butcher knife on the same ground. If Mr. Hutchins, who is four feet and a half high, really intends to bore bullet holes through so chivalric and punctilious a gentleman as Colonel Washington, who is at least six feet high, he must send his challenge by a regularly accredited second and allow a margin for the difference in the size of the targets.

How IT LOOKS IN LONDON .- In London General Grant's proclamation to the Fenians seems to be satisfactory." This expression of opinion is less remarkable for anything in itself than for the indication it gives that the Londoners were reading the President's proclamation yesierday morning at the same time that people here had it at their breakfast tables. When man has thus overcome the obstacles of time and space how long will it be before he shall so overcome the difficulties in the way of good government as to make Fenianism unneces-

President Grant's Proclamation About the

Fonlans-A Timely Warning. It will be remembered that the proclamation of ex-President Johnson in regard to the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians, issued on the 7th of June, 1866, simply admonished and warned "all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in any wise alding, countenancing or abetting such unlawful proceedings," and author military authorities of the United States to arrest and bring to justice all persons who might be engaged therein. The proclamation just promulgated by President Grant upon the present Fenian situation goes further. It contains a significant and an essentially important provision which does not appear in the proclamation of President Johnson. After admonishing all good citizens against "aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings," President Grant solemnly proclaims:-"And I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this government or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts."

This is clapping the neutrality sledge hammer down with a vengeance. The Fenians, therefore, who cross the frontiers into Canada with hostile intent take not only their lives in their hands, but the assurance that the jails, dungeons and penal colonies of Great Britain will welcome them as a grim finality if they escape the gallows-unless they are victorious. They are, it will be seen, deprived of any consoling hope in the future in the shape of liberation or mitigation of punishment by the humane interference of the United States gov-

This puts a new and a very serious phase mon this whole Fenian movement. It casts those who engage in it entirely outside the pale of protection from this government so long as the present administration remains in power, and invites the most rigorous measures against the invaders by the authorities of Canada, all of which is to be sustained if necessary by the entire power of the British throne. With this understanding sensible Fenians will probably think twice before they cross the border with warlike intent; or if they are determined to make the venture, they will make up their minds to fight it out on their line clear to the

Courress Yesterday.

The report of the conference committee on the Fifteenth Amendment bill was agreed to by the Senate yesterday after considerable discussion. The bill was amended considerably by the Conference Committee, new matter being added, even to sections that bad been accepted intact by both houses, and Mr. Saulsbury's question of order on this ground. although overruled by the acting Vice President, was, we believe, well taken. A conference committee is appointed merely to harmonize the action of the two houses on sections or bills where they disagree, and certainly have no more authority to alter sections that have already been adopted than any three members of each house would have to pass in informal caucus a new bill of their own. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was presented declaring that a pardon shall not be sufficient evidence of loyalty in suits before the Court of Claims. The debate lasted until late in the evening and the amendment was adopted.

In the House Mr. Lynch's bill for the revival f American shipping was again taken up, a substitute having been reported in the form of an amendment providing for rebates or drawbacks on imported materials for the construction of ships and for a premium to the same During the discussion upon it the morning hour. expired and the bill went over will to-day. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill, as passed by the Senate, was reported by Mr. Wheeler and was generally debated. The bill is a very chnoxious one, and the House seems to be strongly inimical to it. Numerous amendnents were rejected by votes that indicate the final defeat of the bill, and before taking more decisive action on it the House adjourned.

A number of the crew of the Ill-fated

Oneida, who survived the terrible wreck of that vessel, are at present in this city waiting to be paid off and discharged. There are probably five hundred dollars apiece coming o them; but so far no payment whatever bus been made, though the men have been here for nearly three weeks and have reported daily at the Navy Yard for the wages they earned so well. There has always been some excuse given for further delay. In the meantime the tars have been compelled to board at the sailors' boarding houses on Water street, paying three prices for everything they get be cause they have to get it on credit through the boarding house keeper. We all know what Jack ashore is. There has long been a combined effort on the part of benevolent societies, seamen's unions and governments to save him from the land sharks who devour him and from himself: but here is our government allowing these poor fellows to be almost done to death by the avaricious money grabbers. Some of them, too, have families living far in the interior, who probably are still in uncertainty of their fate. money due them is needed by these families. and Jack himself is anxious to get home with plenty of it. Let us hear, then, why it is that their pay is so long coming. Whose fault is it that the Oneida tars are not paid? THE DOMINIOAN TREATY .- The friends of

the measure looking forward to the annexation of the republic of St. Domingo to the United States are working like beavers to accomplish their ends. The President still manifests the same desire as ever to secure a favorable consideration of the treaty by those who are opposed to the acquisition of this valuable country. It now appears that, among other reasons, the cause why Spain looks with such disfavor on the United States coming into possession of St. Domingo is owing to the fact of certain claims which it is said the Dominican government has against the Spaniards. But, aside from this, Spain knows that, with St. Domingo an American State or Territory, the independence or the annexation of Cuba would be simply a matter of time. This would be sufficient cause to generate Spanish influence in opposition to Dominican acquisition. If we

want territory in the West Indies, and the impression prevails throughout the country that we do, it is to be hoped that the present opportunity for obtaining it will not be thrown

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Prominent Arrivals in This Oity Yesterday. Sir Cinton Murcock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brooks, of England, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, of New ork, are at the Clarendon Hotel. General Bartiett, of Patsfield; Isaac Freidian

of San Pranct co; L. E. Amsinok, of Hamburg, and Onaries B. Paranson, of Matanzas, Cuba, are at the Brevoort House. General T. C. Devins, of the United States Army;

A. Scott, of Red River, Winnipeg Territory, B. Nob e, of England; J. H. Knapp, of Wisconsin; J. D. Carr, of California; Dr. E. R. Mayer, of Wilkesbarre; B.

F. Buttor, of Massachusetts, and W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, are at the Astor House. General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton; Mr. Duncan McDonald, of Montreal; R. Gardner, of Kalamazoo; Thomas Dickson, of Stranton, and Pe e. Roy, of West Troy, are at the St. Nicholas

Colonel R. D. Watson and Colonel G. W. Ray, of Kentucky; Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas; Colonel H. G. Paat, of Washington; Dr. C. A. Pox, of Vir-ginis; T. H. Keating, of Boston; P. Cussack, C. Cavaire, P. Aldige and L. McCarthy, of New Orleans; Captain Mirchouse, of Steamer City of Paris; Dr. Edward Sears, LL.D., of New York, and B. H. Hill, Jr., of Georgia, are at the New York Hotel. Judge F. Chapman, of New Mexico; Colonel I. Sin-clair, of the United States Army; Colonel I. V. R.

Witt, of Idaho; Dr. N. C. Hindsdaie, of Syracuse; Colonel H. H. Bank, of Springfield; Col nel G. esse; J. P. Haribat, of New York, and W. B. Binn. y, of Honduras, are at the Metropoutan Hotel. Rev. J. F. Phisbury, of Engiand; Capital T. J. Hill, of Boston, and Dr. J. J. McCarty, of Arkansas,

are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Licutenant J. F. Bauer, of the United States
Army, and Colonel J. S. Crawfold, of Missouri, are

t in St. Eino Hotel. L. H. Hooker, of Mount Hope; J. W. Stabb, of Newfoundland; E. Valentine, of Charleston, S. C.; C. A. Brown, of Easton, and A. C. Hoxie, of Buffalo, re at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel R. M. Richardson, of Syracuse; Captain J. Dunwoodie, of the English navy; F. E. Canda, of Chicago; Alexander Cawley, of Boston, and W. B. Huggins, of Giasgow, are at the Everett House. General S. E. Marvin, of Albany; F. Miles, of Con-necticut; Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware; James Laurie, of Hartford; Thompson Deau, of Eng and; Willard S. Pope, of Detroit; State Senators T. L. Minier of Havana; W. E. Plett, of Binghamton, and W. P. Lee, of Boston, are at the Fith Avenue

General S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia; C. Crowin. shield and A. L. Clarke, of Boston, are at the All marie Hotel. Captain G. Lathrop, of Stockport: Alfred Elg. of

lot, of Havana, are at the Coleman House. Rev. J. T. Webster, of Detroit; J. M. Demerkt, of

W. C. Cabot, of Boston; W. H. Patterson, of San

Colonel Pomeroy, for Pattsfield; John Lynch, for ou sana; General H. R ad, for Memph s; Dr. W. R. Herrick for Albany: Judge G. P. Pe ton and Judge Neison, for Poughkeepsie; Thomas H. Canfield, for Vernont; Captala Hughes, for New Orlea is; Colonel Schafield, for Albany; ex-Mayor Normoss, for We t Point; Ed. Corning, for Philadelphia; Col and Major H. D. Brewster, for Syracuse, and E. Eldrilge, for Sharon Springs.
Mr. C. C. Waite and Hen. H. S. Sandford saited

esterday on board the steamer Cuba, for Europe.

Personal Notes.

Chief Justice Church appeared in the streets in Rechester for the first time in ten months. His health is nearly restored. He will remain in Albion tor a few months to come, partially for rest and to complete the restoration of his health.

on the 20th of May. S.r John A. McDonnid, the Premier of the New Doninion, is still too ill to sit up or read the papers.

# AMUSEMENTS.

TOPATRE FRANCAIS-FEORTER.-One of the most remarkable features of Mr. Fechter's abilities as an artist is his untiring perseverance to render every Meet and detail in any play wa the most perfect manner possible. "The Corsican Brothers" has been rehearsed by him over and over again, until everything in the way of accessories of again, until every tills in the way of acceptance of a sur-products out in a style such as has never be a sur-passet on our stage. It is one of the most remarkable productions of the senson. There was a crowd house last night and the great at dist outshone a ms. if house last night and the great in 1st outshone hams if thish, as greatest role. Miss Letterog and Mr. Shewell shared the bonors with him, and many new effects were introduced with striking results. The more brilliant and successful, a ti-tically and financial R, than at any other period of its existence since the days of Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATHE. -The popular faith that one is always sure of seeing somethin; good here was again justified last evening in the reproduction, for the first time this season, of Henry Huributt's comedy of "Americans in Paris," and of an amusing a terpiece of "Trying It On." Both pieces are simple pictures of social incidents such as exist only in pictures of social incidents such as exist only in dramas, but are none the less interesting, affording ample scope for some excellent light comedy a ting. With a cast comprising Misses Effic Germ n a d Louisa Moore, Misses, Pisier, Gilbert, Ringgold, Williamson, Wyndham and E. M. Holland any other than a pleasing rendit a was impossible. It is sunfacent, therefore, to say that these appeared, and that the entire performance was emmently Wal-leckian.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN UPERA .- "Il Trova tore" has proved the most successful work produced during the present Italian opera season at the Academy. Its success is mainly owing to the artistic efforts of the three principal artists in the cast-Miss Kellogu, Mme. Gazzaniga, and the prince of tenors. Brignoli. The appearance of th artistes together in the same opera can never fall to crowd the Academy with the beauty and fashion of crowd the Academy with the beauty and fashion of New York. Last night was no exception. Parquat, balcony and boxes bore ample testimeny to the popularity of these artistes and also to the general excellence of the company that supported them. Had Brignoid and Kellogg appeared in every opera produced during this seaso; the houses would have been the same. They are the representative lyric artists of America, and they never fall to prove powerful magnets in Italian opera. Seldom has this invorted but much abused opera of Veril been rendered in such unexceptionable style as of the Brignoil Italian opera Company. "I Martir!" will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy, with Miss Kellogg in her best role. The season will close with a Saturday matince of "Landa."

## SERENABE TO BRIGHOLL

The orchestra of the Academy of Music, composed nestly of the Philharmonic Society, and und direction of Mr. P. Giorza, serenaded Mr. Brignell last night, after the performance of the opera was over, at the Everett House. The orchestra performed in the open air the symphony from "Gazza Ladra," by Rossini; the "Sallors" bream," by Brigmoli, and the grand march from the "Prophete," by Brigmoli, and the grand march from the "Prophete," by Meyerbeer. This was a great and deserved compliment to the famous tenor. After the serende there was a charming entertainment provided at the Everett House.

## THE RICHMOND GALAMITY.

Aid for the Sufferers-Public Meeting in Jersey City.

A meeting was held last evening in the City Hall,

Jersey City, for the purpose of raising funds in and of the families of the sufferers in the Richard disaster. Mayor O'Neill occupied the enair, and speedles aster. Mayor O'Neill occupied the enair, and speeches were made by F. G. Waibert, Major Pangborn, R. H. L. Tighe, Alired Berney, Enast Fitzpatrick, S. M. Chambers, A. A. Gaddis and J. McGuigan. Commutees were appointed to coloce subscriptions in the different wards of the eny. A collection was taken up, amounting to \$256, of which eighty dollars was subscribed by the Water Commissioners. The me mage was largely attended, and a resolution was adopted reascenting the pastors of the several charches in the C. Jy to have collections made in their charches next Sunday. Another meeting will be held next Womesday evening. Mr. H. A. Greene was appointed Treasures.